

Table A1 (continued). CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Year	System	Type of project ^a	Costs, dollars		
			Treatment plant ^b	Interceptor, out fall, or lift station ^b	Engineering ^c
1968	Albany	STP add	2,103,000		130,000
	Amity	Lagoon	48,423		5,900
	Dallas	Int. Ext		338,412	28,000
	Oakridge	STP add, Int. Ext	294,342		25,000
	Portland	Int, Int. Ext		2,632,171	160,000
	Propco	STP	12,000 ^d		1,800
	River Village T.P.	STP	5,000 ^d		700
	Skyline West	Lagoon	10,000 ^d		1,500
			2,500,000	2,970,583	350,000
1969	A. P. Industrial Park	STP	6,500 ^d		1,000
	American Can Co.	STP	11,500 ^d		1,700
	Halsey	Lagoon	104,615		11,000
	Hillsboro	STP-new	1,433,721		99,000
	Inverness	STP	400,000		32,000
	Jefferson	Lagoon	139,183		14,000
	Mountain States Investment	STP	16,000 ^d		2,400
	Portland	STP add	2,664,364		160,000
	Stuckey's Pecan	Lagoon	3,000 ^d		400
	Tigard	Int. Ext.		61,587	7,100
	Timberlakes Job Corps	LS, Sewers		46,000	5,000 ^f
	West Salem	STP, Int	729,105		51,000
	Dallas	New STP	1,000,000		68,000
			6,500,000	107,587	450,000

Table A1 (continued). CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Year	System	Type of project ^a	Costs, dollars		
			Treatment plant ^b	Interceptor, out fall, or lift station ^b	Engineering ^c
1970	Aumsville	Lagoon	169,829		16,000
	Dundee	Lagoon	266,427		23,000
	Eugene	STP add	1,156,795		44,000 ^f
	Gresham	Int. Ext.		769,106	54,000
	Lake Oswego	Int. Ext.		170,724	16,000
	Lebanon	Int. Ext.		208,141	19,000
	McMinnville	STP add, Int., Ext	1,250,000	122,700	89,000
	Newberg	STP add	761,038		53,000
	Oak Lodge S.D.	STP add	27,864		6,613 ^f
	Portland	Int. Ext.		589,349	43,000
	Portland	Int. Ext.		382,576	30,000
	River Bend Mobile Park	STP	49,000 ^d		6,000
	Silverton	STP add	^g		
	Tualatin	STP	315,000 ^d		26,000
	Veneta	Lagoon	231,937		20,000
	West Linn	Int. Ext.		338,546	27,000
	Washington Co.	Beaverton Int.Ext		114,700	11,000
			4,200,000	2,695,842	480,000
1971	Albany	Int. Ext.		1,621,850	100,000
	Clackamas Co. (Tri-City)	New STP, Int. Ext	1,067,700		71,000
	Columbia Way Crt.	STP	18,000 ^d		2,800
	Fir Cove	Lagoon	11,000 ^d		1,600
	Hillsboro	Int. Ext.		997,845	67,000
	Oak Lodge S.D.	STP add	318,209		44,997 ^f
	Philomath	STP add	210,348		19,000
	Riverview Mobile Ranch	STP	52,000 ^d		6,100
	St. Helens	STP add	2,642,806		160,000
	Sauvie Island Moorage	STP	8,000 ^d		1,200
	Scappoose	STP, Int., Out	686,700		49,000
			5,000,000	2,619,695	520,000

Table A1 (continued). CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Year	System	Type of project ^a	Costs, dollars		
			Treatment plant ^b	Interceptor, out fall, or lift station ^b	Engineering ^c
1972	Canby	STP add, Int. Ext	302,756		25,000
	Century Meadows	STP	53,000 ^d		6,300
	Cottage Grove	Int. Ext.		77,144	8,300
	Fanno Creek	Int. Ext.		2,035,400	130,000
	Lake Oswego	Int. Ext.		102,670	10,000
	Sandy	STP	416,000		37,000 ^f
	Timberlakes Job Corps	Lab	12,000		2,000 ^f
	Wilsonville	STP, Int. Out	773,000		54,000
			<u>1,600,000</u>	<u>2,215,214</u>	<u>270,000</u>
1973	Dikeside Moorage	STP	8,000 ^d		1,200
	Gresham	STP, Out	2,831,414		170,000
	Marylhurst	STP impr	1,032		
	Multnomah Co.	Int. Ext.		1,908,125	120,000
	Oak Lodge S.D.	STP add	883,371		91,886 ^f
	Portland	Int. Ext.		2,231,510	140,000
	Stayton	STP add	453,200		35,000
	Willow Island Mobile Estates	STP	45,000 ^d		5,500
	Woodburn	Lagoon	<u>4,200,000</u> ^g	<u>4,139,635</u>	<u>560,000</u>

Table A1 (continued). CAPITAL EXPENDITURES FOR MUNICIPAL SEWAGE COLLECTION AND TREATMENT

Year	System	Type of project ^a	Costs, dollars		
			Treatment plant ^b	Interceptor, out fall, or lift station ^b	Engineering ^c
1974	Central Linn H.S.	Halsey hookup		39,000	5,000
	Hillsboro	STP add	1,285,000		120,000
	Kellog (Clackamas)	Int. STP	8,647,101		480,000
	Lafayette	STP add	165,000		15,000
	McMinville	Int. Ext.		243,000	21,000
	Milwaukie	Int. Ext.		900,100	61,000
	Oregon Primate Research Center	STP impr	82,422		10,155 ^f
	Portland	STP add	21,398,600		1,100,000
	Portland	STP impr	1,679,000		100,000
	Sweet Home	STP add	1,152,000		75,000
	Timberlakes Job Corps	STP add			25,000 ^f
	Washington Co.				
	Cedar Mill	Int. Ext.		569,000	42,000
	Durham	STP	24,700,000		1,300,000
	Fanno Creek	Int. Ext.		1,961,000	120,000
	Forest Grove - Cornelius	Int. Ext.		305,000	25,000
	Forest Grove	STP add	2,798,000		170,000
	Sherwood	STP impr	550,000		40,000
	Wood Village	Int. Ext.		231,990	20,000
			62,000,000	4,249,090	3,700,000

^a Abbreviations: add. - addition; equip. - equipment; exp. - expansion; ext. - extension; impr. - improvement; Int. - Interceptor; LS - lift station; Out. - outfall; STP - sewage treatment plant.

^b Figures from state and federal reports or OSU WRRRI survey results except as noted by d.

^c Estimated except as noted by f.

^d Estimated.

^e Treatment works no longer operating. Excludes plants which have been replaced at site. Includes only those which have abandoned in favor of a regional plant.

^f Reported by owner.

^g Figure not available.

APPENDIX B
MUNICIPAL TREATMENT PLANT DATA

See table B1.

Table B1. 1973-74 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA:
MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS^a

Type of plant b	Average flow, mgd	Influent BOD/SS, mg/l	Effluent BOD/SS, mg/l	Staffing, \$/mg	Chlorine			Electricity		Maintenance, \$/mg	Total O&M, \$/mg
					Residual, mg/l	Applied, lb/mg	Cost, \$/mg	Used, kwh/mg	Cost, \$/mg		
P	92.0	162/118	138/51	11.60	0.5				0.51		30.50
P	2.2	81/		40.20		39.4	2.68	82.5	1.90		61.88
AL	29.4		49/76					628.0	6.28		23.18
TF	23.7	212/152	36/39	21.72	1.0	55.8	2.73		2.95		58.34
TF	18.67	288/202	32/32	24.10	1.5	52.5	2.76	227.0	3.41	7.87	41.10
AS	6.80	174/169	19/16	77.50	0.7	38.7	1.97	1070.0	10.40	9.10	114.00
TF	7.14	151/142	47/45	30.74	1.0	44.9	2.51		5.88	4.06	49.38
TF	8.7	103/134	28/24	17.35		23.6	1.42				23.56
AS	5.07	133/	7/11		1.5	25.8					164.00
AS	3.95	150/315	17/30		2.7	49.4	2.72	1204.0	13.24		
AS	2.71	191/470	21/9	104.00	1.9	72.7	4.45	2211.0	24.77	5.67	193.00
AS	1.9	250/250	22/22	148.00	1.0	60.9					188.00
AS	3.64	181/221	12/18	48.53	2.5	33.8	2.13	717.0	8.32	14.68	93.40
AS	1.48		15/14	182.00	2.0	77.0	6.85			4.72	277.00
TF-EF	2.0	231/	21/22		1.5	74.7	5.98				
AS	5.95	149/119	27/24	63.97	1.5	33.3	2.00		8.07	3.18	88.16
AS	2.63	231/	25/		1.4	49.8	2.36	1364.0	15.01		
TF-L	2.87	410/221	9/67			73.2	3.43	510.0	4.39		
AS	4.08	117/137	13/8	47.20						1.34	69.57
AS	1.63	132/	59/44		1.8	60.1	2.83	1352.0	16.90		
TF	3.0	100/	27/	18.22	1.0	30.1	2.29		6.10	2.05	31.74
TF-AS	1.54	183/	24/28		2.3	79.2	3.76		15.61		
AS	2.15	115/115	30/30	148.00	3.0	60.9					188.00
TF	1.7	203/	21/			32.4					
TF-L	.64	182/162	17/17	137.00	2.0	59.9	8.56		10.70	23.11	230.00
TF	1.87	114/78	25/21		2.2	40.2					
AS	1.28	223/104	18/31			59.1					
AL-EF	4.01	140/198	19/21		1.5	62.3	2.84	1760.0	16.20		
EA	.25					80.0					
EA	.329	217/	40/			37.8					
AS	.40	173/170	16/16	220.00	1.8	86.3			17.12		
AS	2.0	80/100	8/8	12.61	0.8	29.5		1120.0	13.26	1.24	40.66

Table B1 (continued). 1973-74 OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE DATA: MUNICIPAL SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Type of plant ^b	Average flow, mgd	Influent BOD/SS, mg/l	Effluent BOD/SS, mg/l	Staffing, \$/mg	Chlorine			Electricity		Maintenance, \$/mg	Total O&M, \$/mg
					Residual, mg/l	Applied, lb/mg	Cost, \$/mg	Used, kwh/mg	Cost, \$/mg		
TF	.64					31.0					
TF	.323				2.0	54.2	9.21	77.2	1.90	41.76	67.45
TF	.36	101/152	9/27		3.4	58.3	2.77	968.0	16.00		
EA	.5	150/145	10/11	681.00	1.4	131.6	7.67			32.88	
TF	.211				1.9	76.9					
AS	.44	152/	18/			29.2	4.09				
EA	.153	247/208	9/8	205.00	1.6		9.90		118.00	8.60	314.00
EA	.85	50/48	6/15		2.7						
TF	.12					40.0					
TF	.10			24.65	3.0			583.0	12.67	4.79	43.76
AS	.2	200/175	10/10	266.00	1.5	54.8	11.37	1973.0	31.17	2.74	338.00
TF	.61					25.0	4.50	838.0	15.90		
AL	.19					32.0	4.16		8.90		
L	.149	150/150		63.00		53.8			9.20	57.00	129.00
L	.074		10/12	355.00					6.77	91.32	463.00
TF	.112			186.00	2.0	88.0	13.16	1325.0	23.26	31.84	361.00
EA-EF	.257	362/397	8/10			79.0					
TF	.005					620.0					
L	.034			591.00		48.2	7.40		47.89	24.17	937.00
EA	.069				2.7	71.7					
EA	.107				2.3	45.5	2.09		73.37		
EA	.008						38.00		230.00		
EA-L	.045		20/20	207.00	2.0	219.0	48.71	5666.0	62.37	91.32	412.00
EA-L	.059	350/450	38/55	952.00	2.5	130.0	16.90			1.63	1,300.00
EA	.06					90.0					
EA-L	.015			230.00		390.0	152.00		71.00		
EA	.0148						140.00		680.00		
EA-L	.03			438.00			14.90		219.00	146.00	819.00
L	.079		56/		1.5		13.90		34.68	128.00	830.00
TF	.057	196/161	21/30			78.8					
EA	.066					106.0					
EA-L	.073	107/73	10/14								
EA	.22					160.0					

a Information from OSU WRII questionnaire and survey of monthly reports submitted to the Department of Environmental Quality.

b Type: AL - Aerated Lagoon; AS - Activated Sludge; EA - Extended Aeration; EF - Effluent Filtration; L - Lagoon
P - Primary; TF - Trickling Filter

APPENDIX C

WATER TREATMENT PLANT LOCATION

To date only one city - Corvallis - has constructed a water treatment facility that uses the Willamette River as a source. The other river communities generally employ tributaries as supplies while a few have ground water sources. In many instances where the engineering knowledge existed to purify Willamette River water for drinking and where the economics favored using the river, political and public pressure was applied to opt for alternative sources. This was done for aesthetic reasons and fear of using water which carried wastes from upstream.

A survey of the chemical application records at the H. D. Taylor Water Treatment plant in Corvallis for the period 1955-1973 revealed that economies have been realized in recent years. Whether or not these savings are even partially the result of improved river quality is open to speculation. Figure C1 presents a history of chemical use for the nineteen year period. Note particularly the drop in chlorine, the plant disinfectant, and carbon, used for taste and odor control. There has been a definite drop in coliform organisms in the river during the past decade, which could possibly explain the reduction in chlorine use. Little historical data regarding taste and odor problems exist but the reduction in carbon use roughly corresponds to the installation of secondary treatment at an upstream pulp mill.

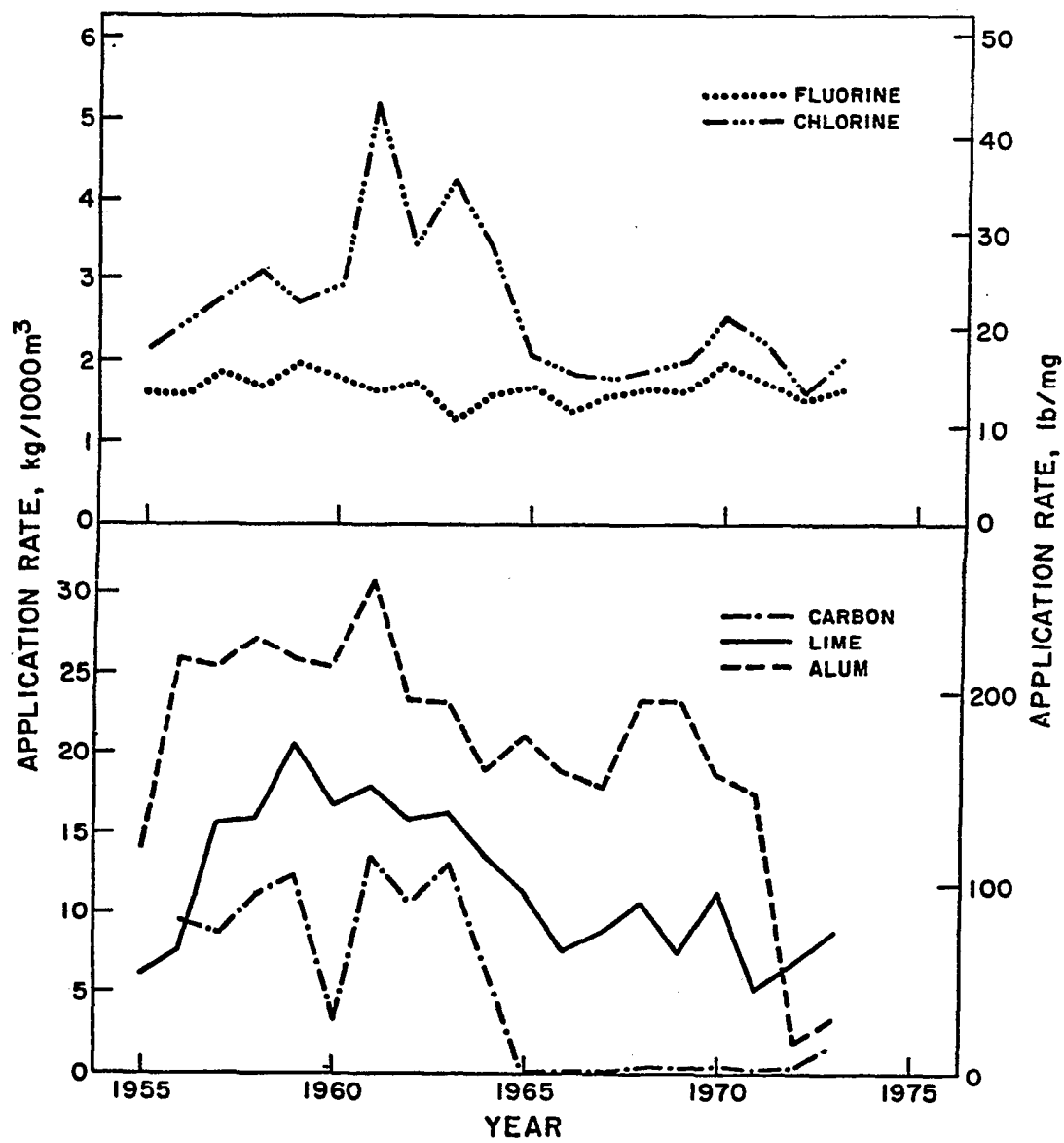


Figure C1. Chemical application history at the H. D. Taylor Water Treatment Plant, Corvallis.

TECHNICAL REPORT DATA (Please read Instructions on the reverse before completing)		
1. RT NO. -600/5-76-005	2.	3. RECIPIENT'S ACCESSION NO.
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE IMPROVING THE WILLAMETTE RIVER: COSTS AND IMPACTS OF WATER QUALITY CONTROL		5. REPORT DATE September 1976 (Issuing Date)
		6. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION CODE
7. AUTHOR(S) Scott Huff, Peter C. Klingeman, Herbert H. Stoevenen, Howard F. Horton		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NO.
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Forest Resources Research Institute Oregon State University Corvallis, OR 97331		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT NO. 1BA030
		11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO. 68-01-2671
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME AND ADDRESS Environmental Research Laboratory Office of Research and Development U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Savannah, Georgia 30601		13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED Final Report
		14. SPONSORING AGENCY CODE EPA-ORD
15. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		

ABSTRACT

The means by which the water quality of the Willamette River has been upgraded over the past four decades are documented. Two strategies--point-source wastewater treatment and flow augmentation from a network of federal reservoirs--have been responsible for this improvement in water quality. The series of tactics employed in gradually reducing point-source waste discharges are documented. Coincident water quality benefits which have resulted from flow augmentation for other purposes are also discussed. The economic and energetic costs of constructing, operating, and maintaining the facilities which have significantly contributed to the improvement of water quality in the Willamette River and its tributaries over the last half century are examined. Data are presented regarding the construction and operation of municipal collection and treatment systems, industrial water pollution abatement facilities, and reservoirs. Input-Output economics and a methodology for converting dollar costs to direct and total energy requirements are used to deal with construction and operational costs. Operation and maintenance expenditures are also dealt with on the basis of direct at-site requirements. Energy needs for operating water quality control facilities are about one-tenth of one percent of total basin energy utilization. Substantial savings of this energy are possible however. Historic and current status of the fishery and wildlife resources of the Willamette River Basin are reviewed in relation to changing water quality of the River. Recent improvements in water quality have stimulated state and Federal agencies to embark on a nine-year program to fully develop the fishery resources of the Basin. The potential biologic, economic, and social values of the program are presented along with related adverse effects attributed to water quality improvement procedures.

KEY WORDS AND DOCUMENT ANALYSIS		
DESCRIPTORS	b. IDENTIFIERS/OPEN ENDED TERMS	c. COSATI Field/Group
energy economics state water wastewater treatment reservoirs fisheries wildlife	Wastewater treatment plants Flow augmentation Environmental effects Energy analysis Water quality control Willamette River (Oregon)	2B 13B
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Unlimited	19. SECURITY CLASS (This Report) Unclassified	21. NO. OF PAGES 175
	20. SECURITY CLASS (This page) Unclassified	22. PRICE

THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK